

USING A CHRONOLOGY

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

During the 1950s and 1960s, people across the U.S. struggled to end years of segregation and inequality for African-Americans through peaceful protest. Inspired by Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders,

this campaign to outlaw racial discrimination became known as the civil rights movement. The following chronology lists a number of key events in the struggle for equality. Study it, then answer the questions below.

CHRONOLOGY

<p>1954: In a landmark case, <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i>, the U.S. Supreme Court rules that segregation (separation by race) in public schools is unconstitutional. This brings an end to the practice known as "separate but equal," in which all-white schools were superior to the ill-equipped schools blacks had to attend.</p>	<p>1955: African-Americans in Montgomery, Alabama, boycott city buses to support Rosa Parks, who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. The boycott, which lasts a little over a year, sparks an end to segregation on buses in the city.</p>	<p>1957: President Dwight D. Eisenhower orders federal troops to escort nine black students safely to school at Central High in Little Rock, Arkansas. The troops force the school to obey the law and admit black students.</p>
<p>1960: Four college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, stage a "sit-in" demonstration at a department-store lunch counter to protest a whites-only service policy. This sit-in inspires many other such events, which use nonviolent means to oppose discrimination.</p>	<p>1963: Martin Luther King Jr. addresses 250,000 Americans from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. King's "I Have a Dream" speech is the highlight of this March on Washington, and helps strengthen and unify the civil rights movement.</p>	<p>1964: President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act. The new law bans discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin and calls for equal opportunity in education and employment.</p>
<p>1965: In Selma, Alabama, police use clubs, tear gas, water cannons, and dogs to stop marchers from protesting efforts to keep blacks from voting. Broadcast on national TV, the attack shocks the nation. Six months later, the Voting Rights Act is signed into law, ensuring adult U.S. citizens, including minorities, the right to vote.</p>	<p>1967: Thurgood Marshall, a lawyer known for his role in the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case and other efforts against segregation, is sworn in as the first African-American Supreme Court Justice.</p>	<p>1968: Martin Luther King Jr. plans and organizes a march to call attention to the problems of poor people across the U.S. But before he can begin the march, he is shot and killed by a gunman in Memphis, Tennessee.</p>

QUESTIONS

Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- What Supreme Court decision ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional?
- When did Martin Luther King Jr. deliver his "I Have a Dream" speech?
- Who signed the Civil Rights Act into law?
- Where did federal troops escort nine black students to school?
- How long after the protests in Selma, Alabama, was the Voting Rights Act signed into law?
- What incident sparked the Montgomery bus boycott?
- Who was the first African-American Supreme Court Justice?
- Where and when did students stage a sit-in at a department-store lunch counter?
- Approximately how many people attended the March on Washington?
- What kinds of freedoms did the 1964 Civil Rights Act ensure people in the U.S.?

ANSWERS

MapSearch, pp. 12-13

1. Islamabad
2. Hindu Kush
3. primary/middle school
4. one
5. mountainous
6. the Khyber Pass between Afghanistan and Pakistan
7. Herat, Kabul, and Jalalabad
8. the Persians
9. the Soviet Union
10. the United States

GeoSkills, pp. 22-23

1. Mexico and the U.S.
2. World Health Organization (WHO)
3. French Guiana
4. Antarctica
5. July 24, 2009
6. Africa
7. as of July 24, 2009
8. H1N1 spread so quickly because of air travel. Large numbers of people move around the globe, going from one country to another in a matter of hours. Sometimes they bring back viruses that they caught while traveling.
9. an estimated 25 million to 50 million
10. Answers will vary but may include references to the wider availability of vaccines, advancements in science and technology, more rapid flow of information, and increased preparedness and cooperation among governments.

What Do You Know?, p. 24

102 Words to Know

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. A

Cartoon

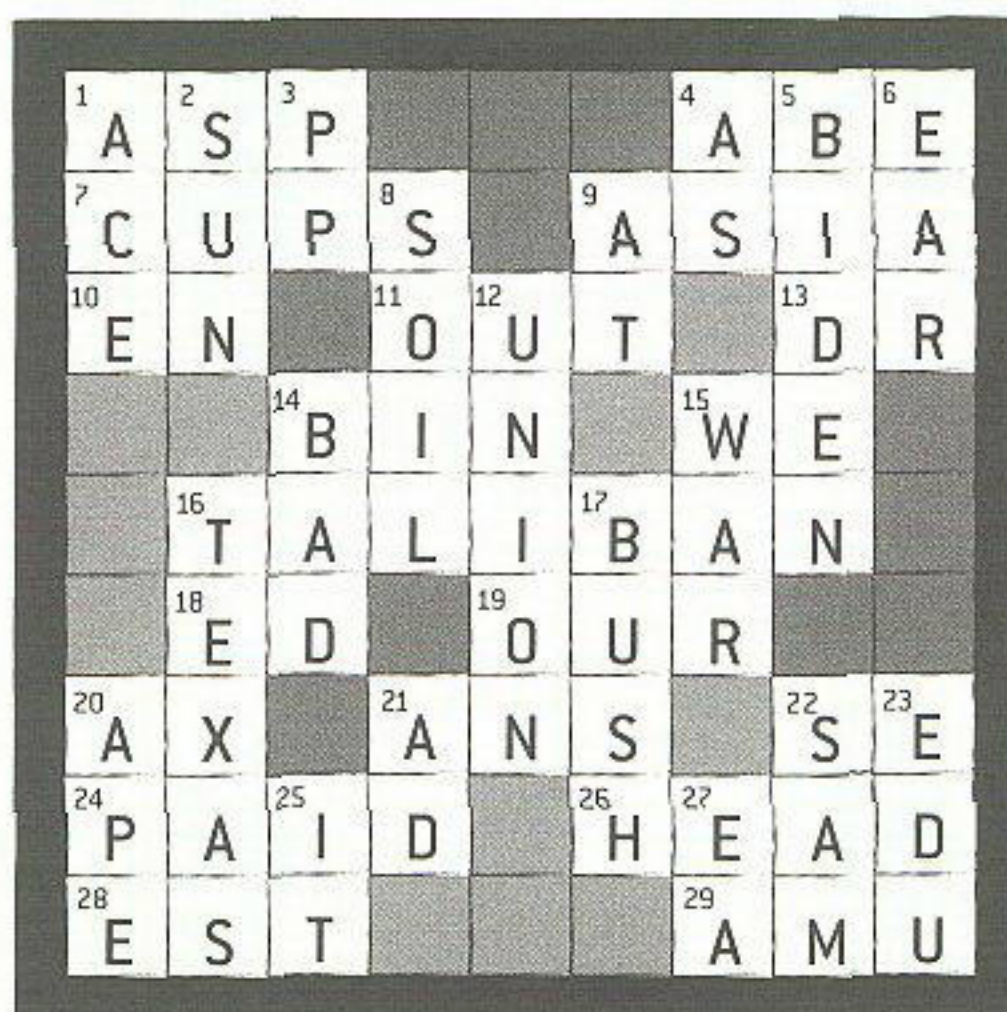
1. the state of the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan
2. the U.S. military
3. Answers will vary, but possibilities include: "New School Built in Afghanistan. Move Ahead Two Spaces"; "Taliban Closes a School. Go Back Three Spaces."
4. B

Quiz Wizard, p. T-5

1. false (become obese)
2. true
3. opinion
4. opinion
5. false (Grilled and baked are healthier than fried.)
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. Woolworth's
12. invisible
13. CORE
14. bail
15. Vietnam War
16. C
17. E
18. B
19. D
20. A

Puzzles Reproducible, p. T-6

Crossword



Sudoku

1	3	4	6	5	8	7	9	2
2	6	8	9	7	4	3	1	5
5	7	9	3	1	2	8	4	6
7	5	6	1	3	9	4	2	8
4	2	1	7	8	6	5	3	9
9	8	3	4	2	5	1	6	7
8	4	2	5	6	1	9	7	3
6	1	7	8	9	3	2	5	4
3	9	5	2	4	7	6	8	1

Skills Reproducible, p. T-7

1. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
2. 1963 (during the March on Washington)
3. President Lyndon B. Johnson (1964)
4. Little Rock, Arkansas (1957)
5. six months
6. the arrest of Rosa Parks for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man
7. Thurgood Marshall (1967)
8. Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960
9. 250,000 (a quarter of a million)
10. equal treatment regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin

CORRECTION: In our January 4, 2010, issue, we made an error in the wording of question #9 of the GeoSkills "Reading a Cartogram" exercise on p. 15. The question should have read: "Which five states that border each other lost fewer than 20,000 jobs each?" The correct answer is: Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. JS regrets the error.

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